

TO HARASS AMERICANS.

Filipinos Adopt Guerrilla Tactics in Albay, Luzon—Garrison Outposts Suffer.

Manila, (By Cable).—Of late the Filipinos in Albay province, Luzon, have adopted harassing tactics against the towns which the Americans have garrisoned.

They camp in the hills and maintain a constant fire upon the American outposts. When the troops sally against them they scatter, returning when the Americans retire.

The Filipinos shoot burning arrows, and have thus burned a large part of the town of Albay. Most of the larger towns in that province are practically deserted except by the garrisons. Scarcely any of the inhabitants return to their homes. They are camping in the interior, and it is supposed armed natives prevent them going back.

It is reported that there is much suffering among them owing to lack of food. As a result of these conditions the hemp business in that section is seriously hindered, and ships going for cargoes are compelled to take gangs of coolies to do their loading. Hemp held in the interior is inaccessible.

Colonel Bell will take two regiments and battery through the provinces of North Samar and South Samar, going on transports. Many Filipinos refused to go to that part of the island from Cebu and Butang provinces. He is now operating southward through Zamboanga province.

Another expedition will soon start to garrison towns along the north coast of the island of Mindanao.

Guerrilla warfare continues south of Manila. Two attempts have been made to ambush the Americans. General Schwan, while returning to Manila with his staff and an escort of a hundred cavalry from Batangas, was attacked by the Filipinos. The latter were repulsed, but the Americans had five men wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel Beacom, with six companies of the Forty-second Infantry, had a two hours' fight with General Pio del Pilar's command, which attempted to ambush the Americans along the trail through Morong province, near the lake. Here also the natives were repulsed, but the Americans had several wounded, among them a captain.

An expedition is proceeding northward from Subig. It is reported that the Filipino general Alejandro has recovered from his wound and has assembled a large force in that district.

The plague at Manila continues. Eight deaths were reported last week among the natives and Chinese. There is no excitement, and business and social life are undisturbed.

Smallpox is prevalent among the natives along the railroad and in towns on the northern coast. Two officers of the Thirty-third Volunteer Infantry have died of the disease, and another officer and several soldiers have been stricken.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The body of General Lawton was buried in Arlington after imposing exercises, religious and military. Rev. Dr. Stryker delivered the eulogy. The President and his Cabinet were present, and all departments of the government were represented by their highest officials.

At the Friday night session of the House Mr. Talbot, of South Carolina, created a scene by exultingly calling for recognition after the chair refused to notice his presence on the floor.

Rear Admiral McNair was given sick leave, and Commander Richard Wainwright was designated to succeed him as superintendent of the Naval Academy.

Bartlett Wooley, a star-route carrier between Dixon and Vanelevo, Mo., was arrested on the charge of rifling the mails.

Capt. E. T. Strong was ordered to the command of the Monadnock, on the Asiatic Station.

Reports on various subjects were made to the Woman's Suffrage Convention, in Washington.

Senator Jones introduced a bill to change the name of the pending Coinage bill.

President McKinley entertained the venerable Bishop Waiden, of Cincinnati.

A resolution expressing sympathy for the Boers and urging mediation on the part of the United States was adopted in a fit of temporary aberration of attention. Mr. Allen consented to a reconsideration of the vote by which the resolution was passed.

Ex-Governor Wolcott, of Massachusetts, declined the appointment as member of the Philippine Commission.

WERE AFRAID OF LAWTON.

Gen. Wheeler Says Insurrection Broke Out Fresh When He Was Killed.

Birmingham, Ala., (Special).—Gen. Joe Wheeler, writing to the chairman and members of the Rivers and Harbor Commission from Panama, Island of Luzon, under date of January 6, asks their active efforts in securing an appropriation for the Tennessee River, below Chattanooga. General Wheeler says the death of General Lawton has delayed his departure for home. His letter reads, in part:

"I expected to have been in Washington by the 1st of December, but I regarded it imperative that I should remain while the campaign was going on. In November, however, it seemed that the insurrection was over, and I prepared to leave; but the death of General Lawton apparently gave fresh encouragement to the insurgents, and I felt it my duty to remain a short time longer.

"I think the situation will soon be such as to justify my leaving, and I hope to start for Washington in a few days."

FIELD OF LABOR.

Havana has 50 labor unions. Germany makes celluloid mirrors. England has 50,000 union printers. New York has 4,000 union painters.

Cuba's census employed many women. Panama Canal now employs 3,000 men. Frisco cloakmakers were recently locked out.

United States contains 12,000 union painters and decorators. In New York union painters get \$3.50 a day. Brooklyn, \$3.

A Frisco musician was fined \$20 for playing with non-unionists.

Japan's new gold fields are beginning to attract considerable attention.

Peru produces practically all the raw cotton that the world consumes.

New Zealand's export of gold was \$2,000,000 greater in 1899 than in 1898.

The physicians in South Framingham, Mass., have agreed on a schedule of rates for their services.

SOUTHERN DEVELOPMENT.

Cotton Situation Reviewed by Col. Alfred B. Shepperson—Activity Continues in the Organization of Corporations.

Rising prices and other manifestations of strength in the cotton market continue to occupy much of the attention of the South. The activity is reflected in the movements at New York, where in three days futures gained a little more than a quarter of a cent. In the Manufacturers' Record of this week Col. Alfred B. Shepperson, the cotton expert of New York, reviews the situation at length. He says:

"My letter of the 6th inst. stated that the recent advance and activity in cotton were chiefly due to large purchases of spot cotton and futures for European account. One of the reasons given for the liberal buying was the general reduction in European estimates of the American crop. I should have mentioned, also, the general realization by our European friends of the fact that in their expectation of a large crop and lower prices they had failed to secure their share of our crop. The diminishing stocks in Europe (now 1,114,000 bales less in Liverpool and 238,000 bales less in Continental ports than a year ago) emphasize the necessity for buying. The exports of American cotton since September 1st are 1,500,000 bales less than Great Britain than for corresponding time last season and 600,000 bales less to the Continent. The size of the American and Indian crops are still matters of conjecture, though admitted to be very much less than last season. But the small and diminishing stocks in European markets are concrete and significant facts compelling prompt and liberal buying by the spinners and dealers who have need for cotton now or in the early future."

"While English and Continental spinners and operators seem to have realized that the supply of cotton for the season will be far less than their earlier expectations, they have not yet fully grasped the extent to the great wave of prosperity now pervading nearly every civilized country. American mills are enjoying a flood-tide of activity and prosperity, and European mills are doing a larger and more prosperous business than of recent years. Goods and yarns have advanced correspondingly with cotton; indeed, they advance sharply long before cotton."

Col. Shepperson quotes from a recent circular of Mr. Thomas Ellison, the Liverpool expert, who estimates that at the end of the season (September 30th) there will be 686,000 bales of cotton in European ports and that European mills will have a surplus stock of 226,000 bales. Col. Shepperson adds: "These port stocks and mill reserves will furnish the 300,000 bales needed to make European consumption as much as last season. But the European mills do not spin as much or more cotton than last season. It will be, I think, only because of the inability to get it. The effort to obtain the needed supply may carry the price of cotton even considerably beyond present prices, and this is a very strong feature of the outlook for cotton. As price is regulated by supply and demand, values can be attacked as effectively by underselling the demand as by overstocking the supply. The campaign against cotton, based on too narrow a view of the legitimate demand for it, is likely to come to grief sooner than the unfortunate campaign based upon the excessive overestimate of the supply. A reaction from to-day's advance may occur at any time and be a sharp one, for it must be remembered that many operators in futures have large profits and the attempt to realize them on a large scale would likely cause some of the reaction, however, would probably be only temporary, because the advance in cotton rests upon the solid foundation of a limited and diminishing supply coincident with a large and increasing demand."

The movement of timber and lumber in the South, which at this period is usually quiet, shows no retrograde features in any particular section. On the other hand the demand is quite as decided as at any time during the year. In the North Carolina pine belt at all points sections orders are quite as numerous and the development of timber lands and heavy shipments are going forward, with the usual enterprise and volume. At Savannah and Brunswick shipments of Georgia pine are larger than last month, and the market at coastwise ports and interior towns is decidedly firm with values tending upward. Shipments of lumber from East Coast Florida ports are increasing very materially, and the extensive development in Florida timber lands, with railroad facilities offering, are adding largely to the growth of her ports on the east coast. Pensacola, which is forging her way to the first among the Gulf ports is so far for the new year showing an unusual degree of enterprise in both timber and lumber. Her foreign trade is rapidly increasing, and the export of vessels now under charter and to arrive will give the trade of Pensacola a very material volume of business for the next thirty and sixty days in all wood products. At Mobile the Cuban business in lumber is returning to that port, and of nearly 4,000,000 feet of lumber shipped last week about 3,000,000 feet went to Havana and other Cuban ports. The lumber business at New Orleans has opened up handsomely for the spring trade, and in the cypress and yellow pine districts of Louisiana mills are all actively engaged, while the list of values runs firm for the several grades and divisions. In Southeastern Texas the situation among lumbermen is very satisfactory, and the development of timber lands is going forward with unusual enterprise, giving the mills at all points timber sufficient to operate, the result of which show the present heavy shipments recorded monthly.

Activity continues in the organization of new textile manufacturing companies throughout the South, ten new enterprises in this class being reported for the week. Three of these are cotton mills, costing respectively \$200,000, \$50,000 and \$100,000, to be located at Atlanta, Ga.; a \$60,000 cotton-thread-mill to be located on water power near Ringgold, Ga.; a \$300,000 knitting plant at Washington, Ga.; a \$200,000 cotton mill at LaGrange, Ga.; a \$100,000 cotton mill company at Anderson, S. C.; a \$150,000 cotton factory at Henderson, N. C.; a \$100,000 cotton mill company at Dardanelle, Ark.; and a \$100,000 cotton mill company at Doanoke, Ala.

GEN. HARRISON SWINDLED.

He and Mrs. Harrison Victims of Sharp Practices in Paris.

Indianapolis, Ind., (Special).—It is being related here that ex-President Harrison and his wife were systematically robbed and swindled during their visit to Paris last summer, when the General was engaged in the Venezuelan boundary arbitration.

General Harrison would give no details beyond saying that the story was substantially correct.

FINANCIAL BILL.

CURRENCY MEASURE PASSES SENATE BY VOTE OF 46 TO 29.

TWO AMENDMENTS CARRY.

Ten Sections of the New Bill—The Dollar of 23.8 Grains, Nine-Tenths Fine, Shall Be the Standard of Value of the United States, and All Money to Be Held at Parity With It.

Washington, (Special).—The Senate substitute for the House currency bill was passed by the Senate by the decisive majority of 46 to 29. Prior to the final passage of the bill amendments were considered under the 10-minute rule. Only two of these amendments were adopted, viz., one offered by the Finance Committee keeping the door open to international bimetalism and one by Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota, providing for national banks with \$25,000 capital in towns of not more than \$4,000 inhabitants.

The bill as passed consists of 25 sections. It provides that the dollar of 23.8 grains of gold nine-tenths fine shall be the standard unit of value, and that all forms of United States money shall be maintained at a parity with it, and that Treasury notes and greenbacks shall be redeemable in gold.

The Secretary of the Treasury is to set apart a fund of \$100,000,000 in gold for the redemption of these notes, and to maintain this fund at a figure not below \$100,000,000 he is empowered to sell bonds of the United States bearing interest at not exceeding 3 per cent.

It shall also be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, as fast as standard silver dollars are coined, to retire an equal amount of Treasury notes and to issue silver certificates against the silver so coined. Under certain provisions, too, gold certificates shall be issued against the gold held in the Treasury. No United States notes or Treasury notes shall be issued in denominations of less than \$10 and no silver certificates in denominations of more than \$10.

The Secretary of the Treasury is also authorized to refund the bonded debt of the United States in 30-year bonds bearing 2 per cent interest, the principal and interest on these bonds to be paid in gold. The 2 per cent bonds shall be issued at not less than par. Any national bank, by depositing with the United States bonds of this country, shall be permitted to issue circulating notes to the face value of the bonds deposited, no bank being allowed to issue circulating notes in excess of the amount of the paid-in capital stock of the bank.

REPLY TO MACRUM.

Statement That His Mail Was Opened Discredited—No Unnecessary Delays.

Washington, (Special).—While State Department officials were averse to discussing the published statement of Ex-Congressman Macrum, it was authoritatively stated that the search of the records failed to show that Mr. Macrum had ever reported to the department that his official mail was being regularly tampered with by the British authorities.

It was said that he did, in a general way, report that both official and private mail intended for American citizens did not reach him punctually, and asked that protest be made on account of this rather arbitrary proceeding on the part of the postal authorities.

The department investigated the matter and learned that no unnecessary delay existed, and does not credit the statement that any correspondence, official or otherwise, was opened, inspected and delayed by British authorities.

Mr. Macrum stated that his vice-consul, Mr. Van Ameringen, closed his business, took the oath of allegiance to the republic and went to the front as a burgher. The records show that when Mr. Van Ameringen applied for appointment as vice-consul at Pretoria he stated that he was born in Holland; that his legal residence was at Pretoria, and that he was a naturalized citizen of the South African Republic. This application was dated Pretoria, November 12, 1898.

TORTURED BY FILIPINOS.

Three Straggling Massachusetts Soldiers Mistreated and Killed.

Boston, (Special).—A despatch to the Globe from Iloilo says: Three Massachusetts soldiers of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, U. S. V., have been tortured to death by insurgents. The men were Dennis Hayes, Wm. Dugan and Michael Tracy, privates of Company F, under Captain William M. Tuthery. They remained behind the column at Baling last November to get a gun, and refused to accompany the column. They were captured by the rebels and were cruelly tortured and murdered by the rebels in the public plaza at Baling, the action being countenanced by the Spanish priest.

The padre has since left his parish for the mountains.

When the men remained behind they had with them their full equipment of arms and ammunition, which was captured.

REMEMBERED THE MAINE.

Second Anniversary of Loss of Warship Observed at Havana.

Havana, (Special).—The second anniversary of the destruction of the United States battleship Maine in this harbor was suitably observed here.

At 9 o'clock several hundred Americans boarded launches and tugs and went to the wreck of the Maine, over which the United States flag was flying at half mast.

Every available piece of wreckage above the water was backed with laurels, and from the searchlight platform short prayers were offered by Dr. McGee, of the Episcopal Church, and Father Jones, of the Catholic Church.

At the Church of Merced the municipal-ity arranged for imposing memorial services, which were attended by Governor-General Wood, officers representing the departments, the civil officials and the secretaries.

AGAINST CIVIL SERVICE.

Bill Affecting Diplomatic and Consular Service Is Dead.

Washington, (Special).—The plan for a reorganization of the diplomatic and consular service on a civil service basis, which has been embodied in several bills, has been attracted widespread attention, was a special order of business before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and on a tie vote of 7 to 7 was defeated and then permanently disposed of by being tabled.

THE NEWS.

The Book Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at its session in Chicago, fixed the salaries of the effective bishops at \$4,750; missionary bishops \$4,500.

Surrogate Fitzgerald, in New York, decided that the Vanderbilt five-million trust fund is not exempt from the inheritance tax.

C. B. Marks & Co., anthracite coal mine operators, have increased the wages of their 1,800 employees five per cent.

Mrs. Thomas McKean, of Philadelphia, has given \$25,000 to the University of Pennsylvania.

Suits were filed in the Circuit Court in Frankfort, Ky., by Governor Taylor to enjoin Beckham and Castleman from exercising the functions of the respective offices they claim. Beckham also filed a suit against Taylor, Judge Taft, in the federal court sitting in Cincinnati, decided that he had no original jurisdiction, but that the case might be carried to the Supreme Court on writ of error.

Floods did considerable damage both in New England and the South. Towns in Vermont, Massachusetts, and along the Chattahoochee River, in Georgia, were flooded.

Mr. Montclair Oldham, clerk of Accomac (Va.) County Court, committed suicide by shooting himself at his home, at Accomac Courthouse. Mr. Oldham was about fifty-five years old and had been clerk of Accomac county for twenty years.

The bill to permit persons holding diplomas from reputable medical colleges to practice without taking a state board examination was adversely reported in the Virginia House of Delegates.

At Charlottesville, W. Va., Louis Stewart, aged nineteen, shot and killed his father, who was about to assault the boy's mother.

The anti-trust conference at Chicago adopted a plan of organization, elected officers and adjourned.

Major Austin Leyden, a well-known hotel proprietor and inventor, died suddenly in Atlanta.

Twenty-five out of the twenty-nine steel sheet mills have combined.

Henry C. Robinson, ex-mayor of Hartford, Ct., died at his home.

William F. Parker, a young North Carolinian, killed himself at Norfolk.

Arthur H. Kemp killed himself at Macon, Ga.

Henry Clay Frick filed a bill in equity in the Court of Allegany County, Pa., against Andrew Carnegie and the Carnegie Steel Company praying for a decree that the "pretended transfer of his interests in the company was and is null and void, and that he is still the owner of such interests."

The bill shows the enormous profits made by the company.

It is feared the steamer Gate City may be lost. Life-savers think the cargo can be secured.

Dr. Lorenzo Holmes, formerly of the Rush Medical College, died in Chicago.

Carver B. Cline, a theatrical man, died in New York.

Floods have caused some damage in Georgia.

A resolution was offered in the Kentucky Democratic legislature at Louisville calling upon Governor Taylor to surrender the executive offices to J. C. W. Beckham, "the lawful governor."

News was received in Philadelphia of the death of Mrs. Simon and Mrs. Beck, the missionaries, at Monrovia, Liberia.

Governor Roosevelt has issued a public statement declaring that he will not accept a nomination for the presidency.

William Steinfelt, former chess champion, was placed in the Manhattan State Hospital for the insane, on Ward's Island.

The bail bond of Theodore F. Taylor, the absconding deputy clerk of Henrico county, Va., was forfeited.

Rev. E. L. Goodwin, of Charleston, S. C., accepted a call to St. Mark's Episcopal Church, in Richmond.

Martha Smith and her six children were burned to death in their home at Stony Creek, Sussex county, Va.

The steamer Henry M. Stanley struck the Kentucky pier of the Southern Railway bridge and sank.

Jacob Shiffert was arrested in Richmond for opening letters addressed to Miss Annie Eskins.

Elia Leabell was instantly killed by a fall of slate at a quarry at Stratford, Va.

The Rev. Dr. Presbury has declined to try Rev. Dr. McGuffey for leprosy.

Martin Jordan, his wife, and their five-month-old babe were asphyxiated by gas in their home in Chicago.

The protected cruiser San Francisco is to be very thoroughly improved at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

James Sweeney, a white laborer, was lynched for killing a fellow-workman at Port Arthur, Tex.

Governor Roosevelt wants the United States to have the right to fortify the Isthmus of Panama.

Masked men robbed Mrs. Maria S. Saxton, an aunt of Mrs. McKinley, near Canton, Ohio.

The postoffice at Athens, Ga., was burglarized and every letter was opened.

Governor Taylor has refused to sign the Louisville agreement, and has announced that he will allow the controversy to take its course. The matter will now be fought out in the courts. Gov. Taylor has ordered the troops to disperse and the legislature to meet at Frankfort. The Democrats, however, have concluded to hold their legislative sessions in Louisville for the present.

The Virginia Senate committee, by a vote of 11 to 4, reported in favor of granting a charter to the Richmond and Washington Air Line Railway Company.

United States Commissioner Shields declined in New York that the Gaymans and B. D. Greer must go to Savannah for trial in the Carter conspiracy case.

NAMED FOR ACTION.

WORK EXPECTED OF THE NEW PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

DUTIES OF THE NEW BODY.

President McKinley Carefully Selecting Men of Character and Standing—Their Duties Will Be to Organize Municipal Government in the Islands and Supervise Their Work.

Washington, (Special).—The only reference in the Cabinet meeting Tuesday to a matter of public interest was as to the new Philippine Commission. Inasmuch as the commission will not leave this country for six weeks or two months President McKinley has been in no hurry to complete the men of national standing and unquestioned character. The duties of the commission will be of the highest importance. In addition to the new commission is regarded as one of the most important ever created. It differs a great deal from the original Philippine Commission. That body, which will soon be defunct, was of an advisory nature. It was to look the ground over, confer with the Philippine leaders and report to the President and country what was advisable. To all intents and purposes this has been done.

Not for Advice, But Action. The new commission has been created not for advice, but for action. Its duty will be to organize municipal governments here, there and everywhere, set them going and supervise their work till they are able to stand firmly by themselves. Groups of municipalities will then be gathered under provincial governments, and the provinces in turn will be gathered under a central authority, at the head of which will be a governor-general. The establishment of such a system on a sound footing will be the task of the new commission.

The Southern member the President has been seeking has been selected. Senator McLaughlin was most prominently mentioned at one time, but it has never been known whether he would accept. Senator Lindsay has also been mentioned. His term expires in March, 1901, and the seat after that is already filled by the election of Ex-Senator Blackburn, but it is not now believed that Senator Lindsay will take a place, or that it will be offered to him by the President.

A Coming Declaration. It is said that the President will soon declare the insurrection in the Philippines at an end, so far as organized rebellion is concerned. Whether he will issue a proclamation to that effect is not known. The effect of his action will be the same, however. It will be to put Aguinaldo and a few insurgents now harassing the American forces on the basis of outlaws and bandits, to be treated as such now or at any future time they may be captured or encountered. This will change the future offensive operations of the American troops from a military to a police character. The army will be broken into detachments and scattered throughout the islands to give protection and confidence to the people.

It is too far off to determine how many troops will be withdrawn from the islands, but there will be a number, and the withdrawals will increase with time.

Aguinaldo to Continue the Struggle. It is recognized in Administration circles that Aguinaldo will try to continue a desultory struggle until next November, with the hope that this may change the Presidential election. When the President proclaims that peace exists in the islands and that all people must submit their controversies to the courts or be punished accordingly, it is argued that the few insurgents will speedily give in. Murder and arson will be punished as they deserve. So will all other crimes and the Filipinos who continue to intimidate and murder natives will be treated as bandits and fought accordingly. No rules of regular warfare will be observed. Recognition of white flags and exchanges of prisoners will not take place.

FELL FROM FOURTH STORY.

Death of Congressman Charles A. Chickering at New York.

New York, (Special).—Congressman Charles A. Chickering, of Copenhagen, N. Y., was killed by falling or jumping from the fire-escape on the fourth story of the Grand Union Hotel, this city. He was found dead from a fractured skull on the forty-first street side of the hotel, directly under the window of his room. The window was open. There is no means of ascertaining how he got over the four-foot railing of the fire-escape. He had suffered much from rheumatism, and the pain of his sickness had effected his mind.

Congressman Chickering arrived at the hotel Sunday evening. He told the clerk he was not well, and that he was suffering from rheumatism; was on his way to Washington, and had a pass for himself and attendant on the Pennsylvania Road. He remained about the hotel lobbies all day Monday, and at night ate a hearty supper and went to bed at an early hour. A milkman passing the hotel about five o'clock A. M., saw the body of a man lying on the sidewalk. The clothing was saturated with rain, and blood had flowed in great quantity from a terrible break in the skull at the right temple.

The speculation about the manner of death led to the conjecture that the man may have been seized by a fit of temporary insanity from the pain of the rheumatism and have jumped out of the window in the night, or that he had been a somnambulist and had walked out of the window and clambered over the fire-escape.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Aubrey Thomas De Vere is the oldest living English poet.

Representative Mitchell May, of the Sixth New York district, has the reputation of being the best-dressed man in Congress.

Lord Dalmeny, Lord Rosebery's eldest son, has just passed the Sandhurst examination. He is 19th out of 23 for the Cavalry and Foot Guards.

Senator Hanna's rheumatic leg is again giving him some trouble, and for the last few days he has been walking with the aid of a cane.

Senator Beveridge carries his papers in a handsome black leather portfolio bearing his name, in silver lettering, the gift of some of his constituents.

Here is an enthusiastic New Yorker's appreciation of Padewski: "Why, there's only one pianist in the world; all the rest of them are merely hired help."

Joshua Quincy, Ex-Mayor of Boston, announces that he will shortly marry Mrs. William R. Taylor, widow of the late headmaster of Adams' Academy at Quincy.

Colonel Baden-Powell is a great admirer of Sir Frederick Carrington, who has just been commissioned a Major-General to lead guerrillas in the South African War.

ROBERTS' OPERATIONS.

Spencer Wilkinson Says There is No Doubt About the Relief of Kimberley.

London, (By Cable).—Spencer Wilkinson, the military expert, reviewing the situation in South Africa, says:

"Lord Roberts has begun this campaign by striking at the principal Boer forces in the western theater of war—that of Commandant Cronje, covering the siege of Kimberley."

"In a little over three weeks Lord Roberts had completed the organization of his force. He then quietly massed some 50,000 men, four infantry divisions and a cavalry division, near the selected point, reaching Modder River Station on Friday. He must have put his troops in motion with the least possible delay, for on Monday the action began. It was an attempt to turn the Boer position by a march round its left, or eastern, flank."

"On Monday General French's cavalry seized the passages of the Riet River, southeast of Jacobsdal, and were at once followed up by two infantry divisions. On Tuesday the cavalry moved north, and seized the crossings of the Modder River, the infantry following at their heels."

The Relief of Kimberley.

"On Thursday, when one division of infantry was on the Modder and the other close behind it, between the two rivers, the cavalry moved forward toward Kimberley, dispersed the besiegers from the southeastern front, and opened connection with the town."

"The same day the troops from the old camp at Modder River Station opened up communication with Jacobsdal, which had already been taken. Thus Lord Roberts had a semicircle around the Boer position at Modderfontein, from Kimberley on the north to Modder River Station on the south, and possibly the line was prolonged from Modder River Station to the northwest, so that General French might hope, by passing through Kimberley, to complete the circle, and thus enable Lord Roberts to envelop and capture Cronje's whole force."

"This was the result hoped for. The plan was brilliantly conceived and vigorously executed. But Cronje has been able to evade the blow. When Gen. French reached Kimberley it was found that Cronje, with the bulk of his force, had moved off toward Bloemfontein, apparently by the Boschof bank, or by a shorter route along the north bank of the Modder."

Cronje Left in Haste.

"The lancers and scouts who followed the convoy captured proved that Cronje left in haste, and one of General Kelly-Kenny's brigades was last reported as pursuing and engaging the Boer rear guard. General Kitchener is superintending the pursuit, which may be effective."

"Of the first and ninth divisions no mention has been made in the telegrams, and the inference is that a part of the design is as yet undisclosed. Possibly their function is to complete the circuit to the west. Perhaps, too, a force is making to the eastward, south of the Modder river, to intercept Cronje, though, as the mounted Boers cover thirty miles a day, no infantry can catch them. A part of the Boer forces may have retreated to the northwest, toward Barkly, and will, no doubt, be pursued."

"There can be no doubt that Kimberley is relieved, and that the railway will soon be reopened. This is a success; but the more valuable result—the destruction of a part of the Boer army—has not been secured. It cannot be said, in the circumstances, that this is attributable to weakness in the British generalship, which seems to have been excellent."

"There are disquieting features in the news. The capture by Boers, said to have come from Colenso, of a large British convoy may diminish the mobility of the British force, and is a proof of the judgment and energy of the Bo